Nippon Times

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Shidehara Discusses Aims With Newsmen

Basic Policy on National Affairs Further Clarified at Interview on Wednesday

Prime Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara further clarified the fundamental policy of the Cabinet on various affairs of the nation, in a press interview given Wednesday afternoon at the Prime Minister's official residence. Particularly, he expressed his wish to hold a general election of the members of the House of Representatives as early as possible in order to have the wishes of the people fully represented at the Diet, and at the same time also intimated that he may dissolve the Diet even if a majority party is formed as a result of a general election in order that the Diet may be fully representative of the people's will, as the quality of its members is more important than numerical majority.

The principal questions and answers at the press conference are translated in substance as follows:

Question: The outline of the Cabinet's fundamental policy was revealed in yesterday's statement, but on what particular points will the main importance be placed?

Prime Minister: Every measure, I believe, is important and must be carried out. The unemployment question, for instance, cannot be left behind, nor is the present educational system satisfactory. I wish to make reforms that will conform to present-day needs. Financial problems are also urgent, and to cover the huge deficit is no easy task. There is no matter that can be left in abeyance.

Seek Allied Understanding

Question: What is your view regarding liaison with the Allied Headquarters?

Prime Minister: There may be occasions when the Allied side may make various demands without studying the real condition of Japan, and there may also be some that we would not think possible of execution. In short, it is a question of mutual understanding. I believe it is necessary to plan for this and have the Allied side come to fully understand the real conditions in Japan.

Question: Have you any new idea respecting the operation of the Central Liaison Office? For instance, have you any intention of making the President of the Liaison Office attend the Cabinet Council?

Prime Minister: It is difficult to have the Laison Office head attend the Cabinet Council. Formerly it would have required an Imperial ordinance, but today, that may not be necessary. However, it is only a question of procedure, and there is nothing wrong in having the President of the Liaison Office attend the Cabinet Council. I intend to study the question, and will have him attend if such is found to be possible.

Question: You have discussed the establishment of democratic politics. But what is your opinion regarding the pressure required for its materialization, such as the dissolution of the Diet?

Prime Minister: The members of the present House of Representatives are said to be Government-elected members, and do not seem to be members elected by the free wish of the people. This condition must be wiped out immediately It is my wish to dissolve the Diet and organize a new Diet as soon as possible. But because of the air raid damage, there are many points in the Election Law which make it impossible to hold a general election according to the Law. It is now being discussed whether it would be better to call an extraordinary Diet session to discuss minor and not fundamental problems, or to hold a Diet session after making a fundamental reform of the Election Law. There is also a view that under the present Election Law, a general election will not fully reflect the public wish. Yet it is impossible to wait until the convication of an ordinary Diet session. It is my eager wish to hold a Diet session as early as possible, but it is yet impossible to fix the day for the opening of an extraordinary session.

Question: Do you intend to give the Cabinet to the majority party after the coming general election?

Prime Minister: To establish party politics is not the essence of democracy; I believe it is the essence of democracy to establish the people's will. Therefore, I believe it is right to dissolve the Diet and ask the people's wish even if a majority party is formed. When an attempt to gain political power is made not by the quality of members but by a numerical majority, the people will not approve it. After viewing the opinion of the opposition party, the Government will appeal to the public, if it is confident of the result. Such is the way of democracy

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Foodstuff to Be Grown On Imperial Property Used by Army and Navy

Some of the land of the Imperial Estates used formerly as parade grounds and for other military purposes which have been returned to the Imperial Household and which have been deemed suitable for cultivation will be deeded over free of charge to the State. One thousand and eight hundred chobuof land (one chobu equals 2.5 acres) at Onohara at the foot of Mount Fuji in Shizuoka Prefecture, 700 chobu at Takashihara outside Toyohashi City in Aichi Prefecture and 700 chobu at Kanemarugahara, Otaharamachi, in Tochigi Prefecture will shorly be handed over, first of all, for farming purposes.

Proletarian Leaders In Exile Will Return

Many Found Refuge in United States, Soviet Union And China

Many former leaders of the Japanese proletarian movement now living in exile in various parts of the world are expected to return home, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi on October 10.

They include Kenzo Yamagata, Ryokichi Sugimoto Miss Yoshiko Okada, Seinosuke Ito, Dr. Ikuo Oyama, Eitaro Shigaki, Denkichi Sugimoto, Seki Sano, Wataru Kaji, Zenji Kuroda and Sanji Nozaki.

Well-known among Japanese leftists as 'Yamaken,' Kenzo Yamagata was a leader and an influential figure in the Communist Party of Japan. With only grammar school education, then working as a blacksmith in a naval arsenal, Yamagata was one of the "stars" of the Communist movement in Japan. He was, however, a victim of the wholesale round-up of Communists in 1928, the case being famously known as the "March 15 Incident."

Suffering from tuberculosis, "Yamaken" was temporarily released from prison on April, 1928, to receive medical treatment. He escaped from the hospital where he was confined and succeeded in slipping into Soviet Russia. There he represented the Communist Party Of Japan following the death of Sen Katayama.

Reports on his present whereabouts are conflicting. One report claimed that he is presently active somewhere in Manchuria. Another indicated that he succumbed to tuberculosis two years ago.

Ryokichi Sugimoto whose real name is Yoshimasa Yoshida, was an important figure in the Japanese theatrical world. He was forced to retire from Hokkaido Imperial University because he was connected with the proletarian movement while he was a student. Sugimoto also translated Soviet literature into Japanese and was also well-known as a producer of the Left Wing theater.

Mr. Sugimoto and Miss Yoshiko Okada, the popular motion picture star, caused a big sensation when they romantically fled into Russian Saghalien on July 3, 1938. At present, he is reportedly active in the Russian theater in Khavarovsk. Miss Okada is believed to be working with him. His voice is said to have been heard occasionally in broadcasts from Khavarovsk.

Seinosuke Ito was a printer by trade. In September, 1926, he went to the Soviet Union and entered a Communist university in Moscow. In July, 1928, he secretly returned to Japan where he attempted to reorganize the Communist Party of Japan which had been purged by the "March 15 Incident." He was unsuccessful and again returned to Moscow, where he is reportedly the representative for the Japanese Communist Youth's League.

Dr. Ikuo Oyama, the first Japanese exile to issue a statement to his people from a foreign country since Japan's surrender, was an influential leader of the Labor-Farmer's Party. He is presently in the outskirts of Chicago. He spends his time at the Northwestern University.

A Communist of long-standing, Eitaro Ishigaki and his wife, Ayako, are residing in Los Angeles where they are said to be active in the movement.

In San Francisco, Denkichi Sugimoto is active as one of the leaders of the San Francisco branch of the Communist Party of America.

Seki Sano is now in Mexico. While in Moscow he was active in theatrical work with former Count Yoshi Hijikata. He was also known as one of the ideological leaders of the proletarian theater movement in Japan. He is the nephew of Gaku Sano, a pioneer Communist in Japan. Mr. Sano left Soviet Russian in 1939 for Mexico. He is reported to be one of the directors of the cultural section of the Mexican Labor Cooperative.

Following the outbreak of the Pacific War, Mr. Sano is said to have produced a play in Mexico City denouncing Japanese militarism.

In Chungking, there is Wataru Kaji, whose real name is Mitsugu Setoguchi. He was formerly a leading member of the Japanese proletarian literature movement. Zenji Kuroda, better known as Kazuo Aoyama, is also said to be in Chungking. Both of them have often made radio addresses directed to the Japanese people at home. Recent reports indicate that Mr. Kaji is now in Yenan.

It is also reported that Sanji Nozaka, who is also known as Susumu Okano, and his wife Tatsuko, are now in Yenan. They were active in Moscow during the war. Other Japanese Communists now in Yenan include Ken Mori and Masuo Sugimoto.

46 Killed, 20 Missing As Deluge Continues

Rice, Sweet Potato Crops in Shizuoka, Fukui Prefectures Severely Damaged

Rain-swollen rivers in Hyogo Prefecture have claimed 65 victims killed and missing and Fukui Prefecture reports one person killed, according to latest information on the havoc wrought by the great deluge of rain that is at present swamping Japan.

In Shizuoka Prefecture, the Tenryu River burst through its banks, stripping all the arable land from the Hokawa, Goto and Kawawa areas in Hamana-gun. The Iwata district, Fuji-gun and Ibara-gun suffered great damage to upland and paddyfield rice crops with the result that a decrease of 250,000 koku (one koku equals 4.9629 bushels) is expected from the average annual harvest of 1,300,000 koku. Damage to sweet potato crop is also heavy.

In Hyogo Prefecture, seven bridges were washed away, including the Mukobashi, Otabashi, Komubashi, Geihobashi, Horaibashi, Namasebashi and the Namase iron bridge, seven fishing-boats lost and five rivers inunated, including the Muko, Kako, Shinminato, Akashi and Myohoji rivers.

In Fukui Prefecture 12 river banks collapsed due to a nine-foot rise of water, with two others almost crumbling, 1,700 houses were flooded, crops completely destroyed on 1,750 chobu (one cho is 2.45 acres) of fields, 15 roads destroyed and one person killed.

Electric train services have been suspended since 9 a.m. Tuesday and trains are running only on a single line between Fukui and Morita. The main and branch bus services have also been suspended.

The embankments of the Kiso River, which has risen 16 feet due to the continued rain, collapsed for a length of nearly 200 meters at Miyatacho, Haguri-gun, Aichi Prefecture, early on the morning of October 10, says a Nagoya report to omei. There is a danger of the break widening.

Meanwhile, the Yomiuri-Hochi reports that Dr. Akitsune Imamura, authority on seismology and honorary professor of Tokyo Imperial University, has predicted a warm winter for Japan.

Also, according to Dr. Imamura, the reason for the lean crop of the past year was not the result of a cold current or cool winds blowing from Siberia.

"We had the bad crop last year as every one knows," Dr. Imamura explained. "Cold weather was experienced not only in Japan but also everywhere in the world, particularly in North America. The summer this year was cool, causing people to worry about a poor crop.

"Grave famines in the Tokugawa Period were witnessed in the Temmei and Tempo eras when poor crops continued for three years in the former era and six years in the latter. This was not the case in our country alone but was experience all over Europe and America. Many died from starvation in India.

"The cause over attributable to a low-grade of heat from the sun. This summer a reduction of 20 to 30 per cent was registered on the heat of the sun. This phenomenon is caused by the fine dust and ashes thrown up in volcanic eruptions. No other explanation can be made."

Stalin on Vacation

It has been officially announced in Moscow that Generalissimo Josef Stalin has left the city for a vacation and rest, according to the Moscow radio on October 10. The broadcast gave no detail as to where he will stay.

Shidehara Sees MacArthur

Prime Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara called on General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, at the latter's headquarters at 5 p.m. Thursday to report the formation of the new Cabinet.

Soviet Journals Assail Argentina for Making Country 'Fascist Nest'

The Soviet labor newspaper, Red Fleet, charged that the military government in Argentina has turned the country into what it calls a "Fascist nest," according to a Moscow report on Wednesday. The Red Fleet column editor declared in an article that huge sums of Nazi money, many Hitlerites and agents of the German General Staff have found refuge in Argentina. The official publication went on to say "Argentine rulers brutally prosecute all anti-Nazi, anti-Fascist and such opposition in the country. They will assist the activities of the Fascist agents in neighboring American countries."

Government Plans Scrap Metal Drive

900,000 Tons Is Coal Set to Meet Shortage of Iron And Steel

To cope with a possible iron and steel shortage, the Commerce and Industry Ministry is planning to raise 900,000 tons by collecting scrap metal in the devastated areas, in factories and in households, by refloating sunken ships and by other means, according to the Asahi.

The Ministry is also planning to reorganize the Metal Collection Control Company, originally set up as an organ for the collection of metal, by converting it into a joint purchase and sales company for the benefit of iron consumers.

Compared with the estimated iron and steel demand in the next fiscal year exceeding 4,000,000 tons, the authorities concerned calculate pig iron production to amount to 750,000 tons, ordinary steel 700,000 and special steel 50,000 tons, leaving a wide margin between the demand and supply. Thus, the Commerce and Industry Ministry is duty bound to settle the acute issue by resorting to all available means.

The Transportation Ministry is also playing a part in the solution of the foregoing pressing issue by salvaging sunken or grounded vessels. In this connection, it is estimated that approximaely 55 of these ships with a total tonnage of 100,000 tons can be refloated. The Ministry is pushing its plans in close cooperation with the Commerce and Industry Ministry and other quarters concerned, obtaining necessary materials, labor and foodstuffs by priority.

The vessels which are being salvaged are: (the location of the operation is given in brackets)

The Nissho Maru (Tsuruga), Shokei Maru (Miyatsu), Enreki Maru (Fushiki), No. 6 Seikan Maru (Mutsu Bay), three large ships (Hakodate and Muroran), one F-type ship and three others for which preparations are being made, (Shimonoseki-Moji area), and the Rashu Maru (Awaji Island).

In addition, there are more ships awaiting salvaging operations totaling some 35,000 tons. The authorities hope to reflect these ships within the next three months. It is reported that the investigations so far made reveal that of the total of sunken or stranded vesels, steel ships with a tonnage of more than 500 tons number 123, aggregating 295,700 tons and engine-driven sailing ships 248, totaling 24,500 tons.

GOVERNING REICH REVISED

American Army to Transfer Administration Back to German People

The American Occupation Army in Germany announced plans to transfer the administration of German Government units from army personnel back to the German people by December 31, according to a Berlin report on Wednesday. Although this does not end the occupation, the plan does call for the ending of the American military government in the American zone. The first step will be taken on November 15 when the American army's direct participation in the administration of cities and counties will end. However, the United States will continue to lay down the general policy to be followed by local German authorities.

Yubari Strike Settled

About 80 per cent of the Korean workers at the Yubari coal-mine in the Hokkaido, who had been on strike returned to work on Tuesday evening after they were given a promise by the company authorities to meet their demands.

Weather Report

Today's weather forecast by the Central Meteorological Observatory at 11 a.m. Thursday.

Fine with northerly winds.

Push Reconstruction, Chiang Urges Nation

Generalissimo Sounds Somber Note as People Fete 34th Foundation Anniversary

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in a broadcast to the Chinese nation on the eve of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Republic though declaring it most fitting and proper that the entire Chinese nation should heartily celebrate the "first national holiday since our triumph over the enemy," somberly asked the people to rally together to overcome the difficulties of the reconstruction of China, according to a Chungking report of October 10.

"We are celebrating today our first national holiday since our triumph over the enemy," the Generalissimo said. "Fourteen years ago we were confronted with an unprecedented national crisis. Some eight years ago we were resisting the invaders with might and main. But today our final victory is a reality and the aggressors have all come to grief."

He declared that the state of affairs brought to the Far East by the Japanese aggression is to be set right and through the sincere and earnest cooperation of the United Nations there will be equality and freedom for all the nations,

Reconstruction Efforts Asked

The Generalissimo recalled the tremendous difficulties encountered by the revolutionary predecessors in building the republic and the hardship and tribulation suffered by the soldiers and civilians alike during the war and pointed out that their effort should not be centered on the task of reconstruction.

He warned: "Perseverance and economy are the prime factors of successful reconstruction, while indolence, arrogance and waste are enemies of reconstruction. Our countrymen should realize that we are given a very precious opportunity and as we celebrate we should redouble our effort, rally together, be earnest and brave, . . . in carrying on the task of rebuilding the nation."

Generalissimo Chiang followed up with a message on the occasion of the America-China Friend Day that fell on October 10, the Double Tenth Day, with expression of gratitude to the United States for the help to China.

Describing America's help as the decisive factor in the Pacific war, the Generalissimo declared that considerable credit must go to the United States Wartime Relief Fund Commission, the American United China Aid Committee, and the United States Red Cross Association.

"In the most critical period of our history," he said, "America alleviated our suffering, strengthened our morale, and kept our social institutions going. For all these, to that nation we owe an incalculable gratitude."

Truman Sends Message

Meanwhile, from across the Pacific, President Truman on the occasion of the 34 anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Republic sent a message of congratulation to President Chiang Kai-shek.

"Upon the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of China," the message read, "the American people joins me in sending you and your people of China our sincere congratulation and good wishes."

President Truman accompanied the message with an address.

"We American people today join the people of all friendly nations in saluting the people of China upon their 34th anniversary of China's revolution . . . The tremendous sacrifices which the Chinese people have made so long in their experience and effective resistance of the Japanese invaders have been finally rewarded with a complete victory over the enemy. . . .

"The final victory in the war achieved for China now places her with the confronting problem of reconstructing her devastated nation—a task which will require all the perserverance and full cooperation of the Chinese people who have been so ardent in their desperate struggle for survival and the result which ripened into the defeat of Japan's aggression."

President Truman concluded his massage with the assurance of American aid in reviving the trade of the nation.

Detroit Wins World Series

Domei

CHICAGO, October 10.—The Detroit Tigers won the baseball world series today when they defeated the Chicago Cubs at Wrigley Field here by 9 to 3.

Fukushima Given Extra Post

Shitaro Fukushima, Foreign Office secretary, has concurrently been appointed private secretary to the Prime Minister.

Cooperation Is Ordered With Allied Censorship On Mail, Communications

In compliance with the order issued by the Supreme Allied Headquarters requesting Japan's cooperation on censorship of mail matter, telegraph and telephone communications to be conducted by the Allied Forces, the Government issued the Emergency Imperial Ordinance under date of October 12 ordering Japanese cooperation to facilitate the censorship by the Allied Forces. Mail matter subject to censorship are mostly those to be dispatched abroad but others within the country will be also censored whenever necessary.

Drastic Reform Due For Mitsui Concerns

Younger Elements of Firm Strongly Backing Move for Wide-Scale Changes

The leaders of the Mitsui interest seem to be giving serious consideration to the reconstruction of the organization to enable it to meet the new situation which has arisen as a result of the termination of the war, the Asahi says.

The Mitsubishi and Sumitomo interests have already carred out various reforms in their organization appropriate to the new situation, partly in response to the demand of the public in the country which has been growing in volume since the Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers took up the question of dissolving Japanese interests.

The movement for reform of the Mitsui interests is strongly supported by the younger staff members in the various companies controled by the organization.

In the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, one of the principal undertakings conducted by the Mitsui interests, more than 10 men, holding more or less important positions have laid their views on reform of the company before its president.

The reform movement is equally strongly supported by the younger employes of the Mitsui Chemical Company.

The movement in this company is led by Tomomi Narita, director of the archives section, who has the confidence of the younger and progressive element of the company.

Mr. Narita, utterly dissatisfied with the state of affairs in the whole Mitsui concern and having given up all hope of reforms in the organization, sent in his resignation on October 9.

Simultaneously with his resignation he presented to Wasaku Sohara, President of the Mitsui Chemical Company and director of the Mitsui Honsha, a statement containing his views on the reform of the Company and the Mitsui Honsha.

The possible attitude of the leaders of the Mitsui interests toward Mr. Sohara's suggestions for reform in the companies under its control is closely watched by the younger element in both the Chemical Company and the Mitsui Honsha which is strongly supporting his reform plan.

The plain for the reform of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha which has been presented to the president by the more important of its employes provides (1) the wholesale resignation of all directors, a reduction in the number of directors, and cuts in bonuses, (2) displacement of highly-placed old staff members, (3) voluntary retirement of staff members having means of living independently, (4) establishment of a new company on the basis of the mass resignation of staff members, (5) displacement of staff members who practised sabotage during the war, (6) voluntary resignation of staff members nearing age limit (7) adjustment of branch offices and agencies, (8) a change in the undertaking conducted by the company, and (9) adjustment of persons not on the regular staff of the company.

At the moment there are in the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha about 9,700 staff members including those who have been reinstated after they saw military service. It costs nearly $150,000,000 to maintain the company a year. Of this amount 55 per cent is said to go for the maintenance of the personnel.

The advocates of the reform of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha would also bring about a drastic change in the organization of the whole Mitsui concern. They hold that the 11 families on which the Mitsui concern is based should sever all connection with the undertakings controlled by the concern, that the Mitsui Honsha should be dissolved, and that there should be an end of the controling power enjoyed by the central organ of the interests.

They are realizing difficulties that may be encountered in bringing about speedily the dissolution of the Mitsui Honsha because it involves an adjustment of the assets and liabilities of the organization. In that case they hold that the Mitsui Honsha should be incorporated in the Mitsui Mining Company, or the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, or some other important branch of the interests.

Allies Order Report Of Japan's Holdings In Foreign Exchange

New Directive 6th of Series to Control International Financial Dealings

The Japanese Government has been ordered by Allied military authorities to report all Japanese-owned foreign exchange assets, including both government and private holdings, according to a PRO release on Thursday.

According to the report, the government, all of its agencies and the Imperial Household must submit their reports within 30 days and all the banks, trust companies, security brokers and other financial institutions within 45 days. The Allied authorities believe these to be the major holders of such assets. Reports from all sources must be completed within 90 days. Many of the "Zaibatsu" and "Big Families" have extensive foreign holdings and it is believed that in at least several cases, 35 per cent of their assets are located abroad.

Banks Hold Major Portion

Most of the foreign exchange assets of Japan are under the custody or control of the Bank of Japan and the Yokohama Specie Bank. These include the major portion of Japanese holdings of gold, silver foreign currencies and foreign securities. However, other banks under certain circumstances are permitted to hold foreign deposits and to own property abroad. In addition in many cases, private persons have not been required to transfer their foreign holdings to the government.

The program for gradual reporting of such assets, in which different groups of holders were given time varying from 30 to 90 days, was instituted because it was believed that the Japanese government did not have the required information in its own files, probably necessitating a complete census of foreign exchange assets. The problem is further complicated by the necessity for translating all information into English.

The new directive followed a series of five steps in which the Allied Powers assumed control over all Japanese international financial transactions and took custody of those foreign exchange assets which may have been looted by the Japanese. These measures assured that all Japanese-owned foreign holdings and gold, silver and platinum reserve would be available for such purposes as the Allies might direct.

The new directive is intended to bring about the disclosure of the locations and ownership of any foreign exchange assets which did not fall in the fields covered by previous directive on the subject.

Five Allied Steps

The five Allied steps leading up to the new directive were:

1—Forbidding of Japanese import or export of all foreign exchange or foreign exchange assets (September 22.)

2-Forbidding of of all transactions within Japan in foreign exchange or foreign exchange assets (September 22.)

3—Closing of the martime banks and seizing of their assets and records. (September 30)

4—Forbidding of all commercial communications between Japan and the outside world. (October 3)

5—Seizure of the Japanese government and the army and navy gold, silver and platinum reserves. (October 8)

The new directive follows:

1. The definitions contained in Memorandum AG 130 (22 Sept. 45) FSS dated September 22, 1945, Subject "Control of Financial Transactions" will apply to this memorandum. In addition, the following definitions will apply:

a. The term "foreign exchange assets" will include gold and silver coins; gold, silver and platinum bullion and alloys thereof in bullion form; and external assets.

b. The term "evidences of ownership" will include, but not by way of limitation, securities, title deeds, mortgages bank books receipts, checks, drafts, promissory notes, bills of exchange, certificates of indebtedness, copyrights, trademarks and patents.

2 You will immediately take appropriate action to require all banks, trust companies, insurance companies, securities brokers and other financial institutions within Japan to physical segregate all foreign exchange assets held by them whether for their own account or

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U.S. Scribe Reviews Allied Policy Here

Parrott Says It Will Take a Long Time to Put Japanese On the Right Road

Correspondent Lindsay Parrot of the New York Times recently summarized the "preliminary steps taken in the United Nations program to make Imperial Nippon a peaceful nation."

Mr. Parrott described "the four strong pillars which held up the Japanese Imperial system, cocky and tightly primed for war."

First—The Emperor's throne "handed down according to the Japanese legend from Goddess Amaterasu and surrendered by divine attributes and centuries old tradition."

Second—The armed forces "with their ancient samurai background."

Third—"Half a dozen industrial combines which concentrated in their hands much of the greatest part of the nation's wealth and made the Empire's economic power into a virtually single bloc to wield for war."

Fourth—"The semi-feudal system of land tenure that provided the Empire with its stubborn peasant soldiers who fought willingly to death in the swamps of New Guinea and the mountain caves of the Philippine hinterland."

Mr. Parrott said, "now—less than five weeks since General of the Army MacArthur landed at Atsugi airfield to take over his duties as Allied Commander-in-Chief of the Occupation Forces in Japan—it is beginning to be possible to add up the steps taken to make the country primarily an agricultural nation without war potential and with foreign and internal trade largely limited to consumers goods and special raw materials.

"Of the four pillers of the Japanese Empire, one—the armed forces—has been completely destroyed. It is not known to date exactly how many Japanese soldiers and sailors were killed during the course of the war or surrendered in isolated garrisons all the way from the central Pacific islands to Malaya and northern Manchuria.

"But the Japanese Navy is nonexistent, the air force has vanished, the army disarmed, demobilize and powerless, and the Allies have determined never to let them become major factors in Japanese life.

"As far as the Emperor is concerned, in the past week, General MacArthur's orders have already begun to attack that particular pillar of the Japanese system. Among the subjects which may now be freely discussed without fear of thought police is the Imperial Household, the role of the Emperor in Japanese affairs and the Emperor in Japanese affairs and the Emperor's part in the Japanese Imperial system. That is something that never could have happened if the Allies had not vanquished Japan and moved in their arms to occupy the Empire's home islands.

"The Emperor will continue to rule unless the Japanese themselves decide on some other form of government, which is unlikely, or if he prefers to turn over his position to someone else via abdication or a similar act.

"The Allies plan to make him act in their interests using his supposed divine and undoubtedly basic influence as a means of remodelling Japan. Hirohito's divinity, however, may not be as unquestioned as it used to be."

Concerning the third pillar—industrial combines—Mr. Parrott said, "Allied economic control orders indirectly severely hurt such firms as Mitsui and Mitsubishi. With Japan forbidden to export, import, deal with foreign currencies or communicate with agents abroad, and with Allied control of manufacturing, shipping, distribution, price and wage structure, it is difficult to see how the former economic overlords of Japan can continue to make substantial profits.

"Though no direct moves have been made so far to attack Japanese concentration of capital, it is announced the policy is to decentralize huge industrial and commercial holdings whereby "small handful of companies, mostly with a system of interlocking directorates, controlled Japan's economy."

Mr. Parrott explained that the breaking up of Japanese concentrations of capital is well under way . . .

Continuing he dwelt on the fourth pillar of the Japanese imperial system—"arrangement of land which kept more than half of Japan's farmers as sharecroppers tenants of large landlords and which furnished docile peasantry from which a large part of the army was drawn. . ."

Continuing on the same question, Mr. Parrott said, "whether or not the Allies tackle the problem of breaking up large estates it is bound to be one of the planks of the platform of Communists, several thousands of whom are now being freed from jail under General MacArthur's policy order."

He said General MacArthur "this week issued an order demanding abolition of all secret police activities and freedom for all political prisoners—including thousands who were imprisoned because they were accused of harboring. . .contrary to . . .military policy. . ." Mr. Parrott said the measure is "certainly one which enters deepest into the life of the common man." But he added it is realized according to American officers "that the police system and the psychology it created cannot be wiped out overnight."

Colonel Kenneth R. Dyke, chief of General MacArthur's education and information. . .told interviewers that the job of eliminating authoritarianism from Japanese minds and of building up liberal conception may take generations.

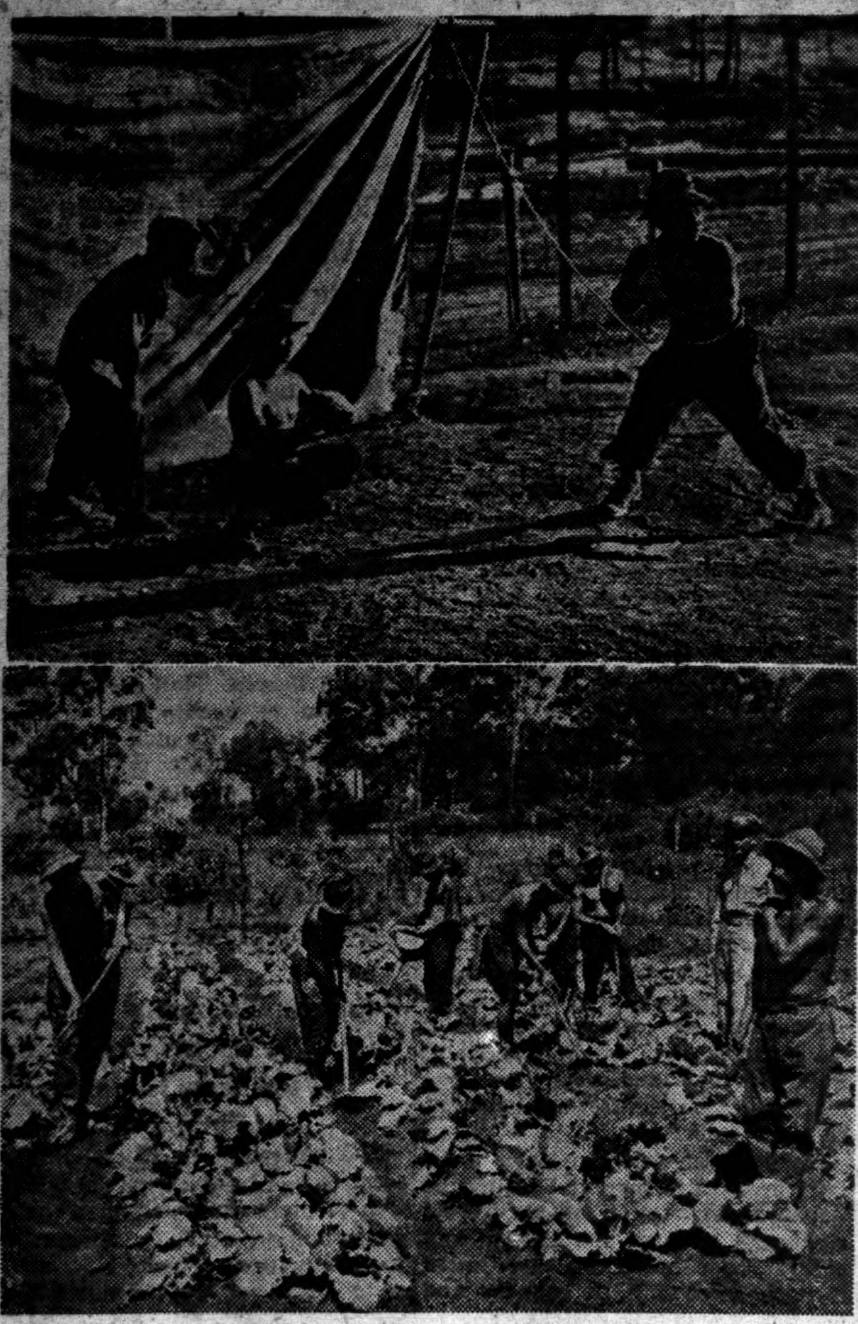
Mr. Parrott ended that the Allied authorities are not interested in any specific form of government for Japan. What they want to see is reform by the Japanese themselves and a program that in the main abolishes internal abuses. . .to find a path which will most easily—according to their own concepts—lead them toward that goal.

Mr. Parrott commented on the criticism in the United States that General MacArthur's actions did not come fast enough . . . and that a nation of 75,000,000 people, at the latest estimate cannot be changed overnight.

He added: "Tradition dating back centuries cannot be discarded because foreign soldiers stood five weeks on their tail.

"The job of altering the whole system of government psychology and thought in Japan, if it is ever done. . .may take generations.

Japanese PW's in Australia



Japanese prisoners of war, now awaiting return to their homeland, in the meanwhile are busily engaged in pursuits of peace under sunny Australian skies. The above photos, issued by courtesy of American authorities, show. Top—A lively game of baseball to break the monotony. Lower: Tending the vegetable patch which provides them with welcome greenstuffs.

Nazism Dead in Reich, Declares Kesselring

German Commander Fears Rise of Political Revolution If Allies Leave Soon

German Field Marshal Albert Kesselring expressed his belief in an interview that Nazism is dead in Germany but he said there is danger of political revolution in which some other form of Fascism will arise if the Allied forces left the country too soon, according to a Berlin report on Wednesday.

The one time commander of the Germans' southern defense in Italy, declared he was a not a Nazi but just a professional soldier. He will soon be transferred to Nuremburg to be either a witness or a defendant in the war crime trial.

Jackson's Role Vital

The United States will have the most important role in the prosecuting of Nazi war criminals at Nuremburg under the procedure worked out by the international tribunal for Justice Robert Jackson, chief U.S. prosecutor, will prosecute a broad conspiracy charge constituting the first count against the defendants, according to a Washington dispatch on Wednesday.

Kramer Pleads Innocense

At Lunenburg, Germany, prison camp chief Wilford Kramer pleaded not guilty declaring he was innocent of war crimes and that atrocities committed at the prison camp he commanded were on orders from higher placed Nazis, according to a Berlin report on Wednesday.

Allies Order Report Of Japan's Holdings In Foreign Exchange

(Continued from page 1)

for the account of others, and all evidences of ownership thereof and books, documents and records relating thereto. You will take appropriate action to insure that such items are segregated, preserved and kept readily accessible to this headquarters.

3. You will immediately take appropriate action to prevent the removal without the permission of this Headquarters of any foreign exchange assets or evidences of ownership thereof or books, documents and records relating thereto from safe deposit vaults and boxes or other places of safekeeping in financial institutions. You may permit the removal of such items for the purpose of preparing the reports provided in this memorandum, but any item so removed shall be delivered to the financial institution in which the item is held and segregated in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 above.

4. You will furnish to this Headquarters reports of all foreign exchange assets and evidences of ownership thereof owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, by the Japanese national, prefectural and local governments, and other agencies and instrumentalities; including all utilities, undertakings, public corporations and monopolies owned by any of them or in which they have a controlling interest.

a. Within thirty days, you will furnish a complete report of all foreign exchange assets and evidences of ownership thereof owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, by the Japanese national, prefectural and local governments, and their agencies and instrumentalities; including all utilities, undertakings, public corporations and monopolies owned by any of them or in which they have a controlling interest.

b. Within thirty days, you will furnish a complete report of all foreign exchange assets and evidences of ownership thereof owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, by the Imperial Household.

c. Within forty-five days, you will furnish a complete report of all foreign exchange assets and evidences of ownership thereof owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, by all banks, trust companies, securities brokers, and other financial institutions.

d. Within sixty days you will furnish a complete report of all foreign exchange assets and evidences of ownership thereof owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, in indirectly in whole or in part, by all other partnerships, corporations, associations, and business organizations.

e. Within seventy-five days you will furnish a complete report of all foreign exchange assets and evidences of ownership thereof owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, by all other persons within Japan.

f. Within ninety days you will furnish a complete report of all foreign exchange assets and evidences of ownership thereof which are held by or in the custody of any person in Japan and which have not been previously reported.

5. The holdings of each person will be reported separately in such form and manner as will be prescribed by this Headquarters. Within five days you will furnish this Headquarters with copies of the forms desired to be used by you for this purpose.

6. Six copies of all reports will be furnished.

7. Until further notice, the provisions of paragraph 2 of this memorandum will not apply to institutions closed by directions of this Headquarters. Request for permission to inspect the books and records of such institutions for the purpose of preparing the reports required will be addressed to the Ministry of Finance which in turn will refer the matter to this Headquarters.

8. You will report immediaely to this Headquarters the action taken to comply with these requirements.

9. An Acknowledgment of the receipt of this memorandum is desired.

Many New Weapons Under Study in U.S.

Jet-Propeled Bombers Travelling 500-600 at 40,000 Feet Said Nearly Ready

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 9.—General George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, disclosed today that an atomic homb is but one of the many new and terrible weapons which threaten mankind unless the way is found to prevent future wars.

In his biennial report to Secretary of War, Marshall says he asked the Army General Henry Arnold, Commander of the American Army Air Forces, to prepare estimate of capabilities of some of these other weapons. This estimate reveals that:

Within the next few years, the United States will produce "jet-propelled bombers capable of flying 500 to 600 at altitudes of over 40,000 feet."

Developments of even greater bombers operating at stratospheric altitudes and speeds faster than sound and carrying bomb loads exceeding 50 tons "already is certainty."

These aircraft will have sufficient range to attack any spot on earth and return to the friendly base.

American will produce within the next five years aircraft capable of speed of sound and reaching targets 2,000 miles away at altitude exceeding 50,000 feet. When the barrier of compressibility has been hurled, as it surely will be, there is no practicable limit to speed of piloted aircraft.

United States technicians are now making a single demolition bomb weighing 22½ tons to keep pace with a bomber already under construction capable of carrying such load. Air ordnance engineers have blueprinted a bomb weighing 50 tons.

American technicians can now direct rockets to targets "by electronic devices and new instruments which guide them accurately to sources of heat, light and magnetism."

Drawn by their own fuses such rockets will streak unerringly to the heart of big factories attracted by heat of the furnaces. They are so sensitive that in space of a large room, they aim themselves toward a man who enters, in reaction to heat of his body.

General Arnolds estimate as quoted by Marshall adds:

"With continued development of weapons and techniques now known to us, cities of New York, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago or San Francisco may be subject to annihilation from other continents in matter of hours.

"Our Navy, now strongest in world, will protect our shores against attack from any amphibious enemy who might challenge through sea approaches, but we must also now be prepared to oppose stratospheric development with techniques and weapons discussed above.

"It is clear that the only defense against their kind of warfare is ability to attack. We must secure our nation by ourselves developing and maintaining these weapons, troops and techniques required to warn aggressors and deter them from launching a modern devastating war against us."

Robot Weather Station

Domei

MOSCOW, October 9.—Robot meteorological stations, functioning automatically in making weather observations and transmitting information are being constructed in the remote parts of the Soviet Union. The stations have a radius of 350 miles and are worked by batteries.

Allied Council to Meet

James F. Byrnes, U.S. Secretary of State, announced in Washington that the Allied Advisory Council for the Far East will hold its initial meeting on October 23, according to a San Francisco report report on Thursday.

Pierre Laval Sentenced To Death as 5-Day Trial Ends in French Capital

Domei

PARIS, October 9.—Pierre Laval, Premier of France during the Vichy regime, was sentenced to death tonight. The death sentence came as a climax to the five-day trial in which Laval was charged with intelligence with the enemy and attacking the security of France. The ex-Premier was not in the courtroom the last two days of the trial, refusing to appear before the judge and jury whom he charged with being prejudiced. In his final plea for the death sentence for Laval, Prosecutor Andre Mornet recalled Laval's radio statement declaring "I desire a German victory."

Shidehara Discusses Aims With Newsmen

(Continued from page 1)

in Britain.

Question: What is your view regarding the reform of administrative and official system?

Prime Minister: It is the question on which I wish to see the public wish expressed most of all. Since yesterday, I have been receiving views on this point from all kinds of people, but some of them are very radical while others very moderate, there being none that stands between the two extremes. I desire to hear the wishes common to the majority of the people, and hope to find some way to attain this end. It is impossible to change the entire officialdom from the highest to the lowest. Any too extensive changes in official personnel will only cause confusion and disturbance and bring stagnation to routine work. I am hoping that the present officials will change their ideas by self-reflection and offer positive cooperation.

Question: What is your concrete plan for stabilizing the people's livelihood?

Prime Minister: Being not well acquainted with internal problems, I have not yet reached any concrete plans. But even those of fairly good means are fearing how they will fare in the coming winter season, particularly regarding food and clothing. When one thinks of the general public and particularly those living in air-raid shelters, this question becomes a very serious problem. I have already asked all State Ministers concerned to establish speedily proper measures for solving these questions.

Question: What is your policy toward China?

Prime Minister: The conflict of the Japanese and Chinese peoples means the downfall of both. This has been my opinion ever since I was Foreign Minister, and I have always wished to improve friendly relations between the two peoples. But under the present condition, we cannot think of special relations with China alone, since we must consider the relations with the Allied Nations.

Question: What is your policy concerning social movements?

Prime Minister: The freedom of thought, association and meeting is now recognized. No particular thought is to be controlled. However any thought, which is found to threaten peace and order upon its manifestation, will be controlled. There is no country that recognizes the freedom of meeting, association and though even at the cast of disturbance of its peace and order.

Question: What is your view as regards the war responsibility of the so-called senior statesmen?

Prime Minister: The Government cannot arrest any one unless charged with crimes under the Criminal Law. I have not heard of any fact that the Lord Keeper of Privy Seal and other senior statesmen had positively interfered with the administration, and thus led the country to the present condition. In the sense of political responsibility, the entire people of the Empire must bear responsibility. I have no idea at present to punish any specified person.

Basic Aims Revealed By Finance Minister

Social Conditions to Be Considered, Says Shibusawa in Statement Tuesday

Social conditions will be considered in deciding the financial policy of the Government, declared new Finance Minister Viscount Keizo Shibusawa, in a statement issued Tuesday afternoon to explain his financial policy.

"Social and scientific considerations will be added to the former viewpoint of the Finance Ministry respecting finance, banking and taxation." he said in substance. "For instance, in formulating the Government budget, the former retrenchment finance of merely cutting down the figures of expenditure for each Ministry will not be followed. I favor an attitude of noting what goods are produced and how they are used. Even expenditures for cultural enterprises will be approved when found absolutely necessary for the future of the Empire. That is to say, the policy will be production finance and not consumption finance. On this point I intend to deal with all Ministries courageously.

"A large amount of national bond will have to be issued even in the future, although the financial condition of the nation is very low. The public subscription system is believed to be best in issuing bonds, although such an ideal method cannot be readily adopted at present. Yet it is my intention to issue national bonds within absorption limit of public subscription and the financial demand.

"State compensation to war industries cannot be entirely shouldered by the Government. Fundamentally speaking, the loss should be shared by all. I do not approve that enterprisers alone should profit. The Government, enterprisers, and banking institutions should all share the loss. Of course in case of banking institutions, the loss to be shared by them should be of such a extent as not to cause any loss to their depositors. It is impossible to fix the rate by which compensations are to be uniformly cut down. Examinations must be made of each case, and judgment reached after considering its operation policy, disbursement and other points.

"Taxes will have to be increased, but I have as yet no concrete plan. The raising of consumption taxes will not be approved by the Allied Forces, I hear. Thus concrete plans respecting tax increase will be decided in the future.

Inflation is caused more by goods than by currency. Thus I intend to maintain the production cost of goods, in consultation with the Agriculture and Forestry, and Commerce and Industry Ministries. I hear that the Government is giving a subsidy of three yen per person a day for maintaining the present rice price. But I think it might be abolished, if that step is found to benefit the supply and demand of rice. So much increase in rice price will not cause much effect on the people's economic life, in view of the general commodity price.

"The bank of Japan should not be an organ under the Government as it has been in the past. The Bank should be given its independent and autonomous characteristics so that it can fully fulfil its mission as the Central Bank of Japan by its proper reform. But the reorganization of the Bank of Japan should be studied not only by the Finance Ministry, but also by the Bank itself."

Greek Government Quits As Liberal Party Refuses To Take Part in Election

The Greek Government headed by Prime Minister Petros Voulgaris has resigned due to the refusal of the Liberals, one of the largest parties, to take part in the coming elections, according to an Athens report on Tuesday. It is thought that a new Government composed of representatives of all parties, except the Communists, may be formed under Admiral Voulgaris whose outgoing Cabinet held office for six months.

GI's MAY LIVE WITH WIVES

Possibility of Family Reunion in Europe likely, says McLoy

American occupation troops in Europe eventually may have their wives and families living with them, it was expressed by John McLoy, U.S. Undersecretary of War, according to a Washington report on Wednesday.

The International News Service comments quoted the Undersecretary of War as telling the news conference in Vienna that methods will be worked out to bring GI wives and families overseas just as soon as higher authorities determine the approximate length of the occupation of the conquered counteries.

Mr. McLoy, who is a veteran of the occupation army after the last war, however, warned the GI's not to expect action on families reunion this winter. He said that in the European theater, approximately 10 per cent of the wartime troops are reenlisting voluntarily but this does not nearly cover the needs of the occupation forces.

AMUSEMENT QUARTERS HIT

MacArthur's Headquarters Demands Temporary Closure

General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters on Tuesday ordered the temporary closure of recreation houses, special restaurants, special entertainment houses and other amusement quarters for the occupation forces in the area under control of the Metropolitan Police Board, reports Domei. The plans afffected by the order include those in Oji, Senju, Shinagawa, Yoshiwara, Shinjuku, Arai, Ikebukuro, Hakusan, Mukojima, Shibuya, Kayacho, Ogu, Tachikawa, Chofu, Juniso, Gotanda, Tateishi, Terajima, Shinkoiwa, Kameari, and Musashishinden. The special entertainment houses are the Komachiyen, Rakurakuyen, Nippon Gakki-ato, Fukuiku, Miharashi and Gokurin.

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Cooperative Groups Brought Into Being

Arima, Kagawa, Yamagishi, Others to Lead Movement for Abolition of Bureaucracy

With the aim to propagate the organization of cooperative associations throughout the country, the Federation of Cooperative Associations of Japan was brought into being on Tuesday under the sponsorship of Count Yoriyasu Arima, Toyohiko Kagawa, pioneer worker of the cooperative association movement, Akira Yamagishi, staunch worker of students' consumption guild movement and others.

The new organ expects to announce its platform and other matters in the nearest future and invite the people at large and public bodies as well to join the expected cooperative association movement.

At the meeting for the organization of the Federation, a committee of 13 members including Count Arima, Mr. Kagawa, Mr. Yamagishi, Taichi Kurokawa, Yoshizo Kidachi, Makato Tsuji and others was appointed. The committee, it was decided, is to play an active role in establishment of branches of the Federation throughout the country and on the other hand to engage in the work to enlighten the public of the essential need of the association's activities and extend guidance to the cooperative association movement.

The Federation is expected to start its move with two objectives for immediate realization. They are (1) immediate abolition of the bureaucratic control associations, (2) establishment in all parts of the country including Tokyo of cooperative association schools designed for training leaders of the cooperative association movement.

Misinterpreted as a sort of communistic movement, the cooperative association movement, it is recalled, has been subjected to the Government's oppression and compelled to remain inactive for more than 10 years. With the termination of the war, however, revival of cooperative association movement was initiated by former leaders of the movement and members of the youth associations belonging to the now extinct Association for Service to the State through Industry who are opposed to the existing agricultural associations which are tinged with Bureaucratic color, finally culminating in the organization of the Faderation.

TO SAVE NAVY DOCUMENTS

Tokyo Imperial University Library To Keep All Records

Documents comprising 10,000 volumes, in the Navy Ministry, bearing on the Japanese navy since it was brought into being 70 years ago, have been removed to the library of the Tokyo Imperial University, to be kept there for the benefit of the student wishing to know how the navy rose and how it had expanded, until its abolition following the termination of the war, reports the Asahi. The last truckful of documents reached the library on October 8.

The sympathetic attitude of the Headquarters of General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, toward the proposal for the transfer of the documents to the university library made possible the realization of the project.

Following the termination of the war people interested in such documents were greatly concerned about their disposition. Many were pained at the thought of the possibility of documents, notably those in the Navy Ministry, bearing on a navy which once was great, being destroyed, in spite of the fact that Japan, disarmed, is emerging as a State with a basis of democracy.

For themselves the naval authorities wished to have some arrangement made for the preservation of those documents in the Navy Ministry that would be informing to the future historian wishing to acquaint himself of the naval aspect of the old Japan. They communicated their wish to the Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and its understanding was secured.

Almost daily the documents which had not been allowed to be taken out of the Navy Ministry had since been taken in trucks to the library of the Imperial University. The documents include reports on the completion of various projects connected with the Navy, reports from naval attaches stationed in foreign countries, documents that were passed when foreign naval vessels visited Japan, fleet diaries, and detailed reports on the fighting of fleets. There are also small notebooks with writings by the late Admiral Count Makoto Saito while he was studying at the Annapolis Naval Academy in 1884.

As for naval documents concerning the War of Greater East Asia, they will be turned over to the same libarary as soon as the Navy Ministry finishes using them.

Librarian Nagamine of Tokyo Imperial University, who is in charge of the documents which have been turned over to the school by the Navy Ministry, told the Asahi that his library was endeavoring to secure all such documents of value to the future historian as are to be lost now that the war is over.

Japanese in Manchuria Returning Home; Former Employes of SMR Must Remain

Only a part of the Japanese residents in Manchuria have returned home, and those who were formerly employed by the South Manchuria Railway Company must remain in Manchuria to be employed for labor, stated Major General Jiro Komatsu, Commander of the Taikyu Army District in Korea, who returned to Japan aboard the Hakuryu Maru, 3,254 tons, which entered the Maizuru Harbor on the morning of October 8, carrying 2,524 demobilized Japanese troops back from Korea, Domei reports.

Further, revealing the actual conditions of the Japanese residents in Korea and Manchuria up to October, Major General Komatsu said," The Ukishima Incident seems to have aggravated the anti-Japanese atmosphere, but there are many among the Koreans who expressed their wish to come to Japan after peace and order was restored. Among the Japanese residents, there are also many who want to remain in Korea, but as the Japanese have been deprived of their rights to own private property and to sojourn in Korea, they must all come back. The American Forces have been helping the people by supplying coal to the factory for the manufacture of medicine in Seoul.

"Only a part of the Japanese residents in Manchuria have come back, but most of the employes of the South Manchuria Railway Company are to be employed for labor for three years. Those who have come back from North Korea could not bring anything and had to buy some clothings in Seoul. At present, order is being maintained thanks to the activities of the American troops there."

Marked Slump Seen For Artifical Fibers

Caustic Soda Shortage Forces Close-Down of 11 Plants--- Outlook Said Dark

With the shortage in the caustic soda supply for the artificial fiber industry more aggravated since the termination of the war, seven out of 14 staple fiber plants as well as four out of seven rayon plants had to suspend operations. Moreover under the circumstances, even these factories operating can only keep up work partially due to the limited supplies on hand, reports the Nippon Sangyo Keizai.

Unless the authorities adopt urgent measures to cope with the caustic soda situation, the paper continues, suspension of operations by all factories would eventually become inevitable. The fundamental reason for this feeble supply of caustic soda is to be found in the lack of salt which constitutes the raw material for this industry. Moreover, another factor of close importance is seen in the fact that os account of the Government orders to produce sheet glass, the soda companies are concentrating their operation on the output of soda ash, consequently cutting out the production of caustic soda.

As to the caustic soda situation in the artificial fiber production, it is reported that of the quota of 1,100 tons for the second quarter of this year, only a mere fraction has actually been produced. Accordingly the output for August is being estimated at 1,000,000 pounds of staple fiber and 250,000 pounds of rayon, marking the lowest record in recent years.

With the caustic soda supply having further deteriorated since the war termination, it is being expected that, even should the quota for the period in question be maintained at 1,100 tons, it would be extremely difficult to actually hold production at that level.

While fortunately, the 15 factories maintained by the Japanese artificial fiber companies have escaped air raid damage and are able to maintain their daily production capacity at 153 tons of rayon and 300 tons of staple fiber, which is the very level arrived at in the fifth stage adjustment of enterprises, it is being considered certain that the output for October will still fall below that for August and September.

In view of this situation, the artificial fiber business circles are urgently requesting that the authorities establish concrete measures to provide the raw material, that is to say, salt, and to get the production of caustic soda running.

The table below shows the situation prevailing with regard to the operation of artificial fiber plants, figures in parantheses indicating the daily production capacity in tons:

Company	Plants operating	Plants suspended
A. STAPLE FIBER		
Nitto		Fukuyama (18)
Nippon Boseki		Nishi-Ogaki(13)
Toyo Boseki		Suruga (7)
Toyo Rayon		Shiga (20)
Teikoku Rayon	Mihara (15)	
Mitsubishi	Otake (25)	
Teikoku Rayon		Iwakuni (23)
Toyo Boseki	Iwakuni (32)	
Kanebo Industry		Bofu (29)
Teikoku Fiber	Tokushima (25)	
Kurashiki	Saijo (28)	
Fuji		Mibukawa (20)
Toyo Rayon	Ehime (27)	
B. RAYON		
Toyo Boseki		Suruga (8)
Toyo Rayon	Shiga (33)	
Teikoku Rayon	Mihara (36)	Iwakuni (17
Kurashiki	Saijo (11)	
Nissan		Nobeoka (23)
		Bemberg (22)

Telephone Service Set For Speedy Recovery

Some Exchanges to Be Abolished, Others to Be Incorporated Into Nearby Ones

As over 120,000 telephone subscribers in the metropolis were hit by raids and the four telephone exchanges of Sumida, Yotsuya, Aoyama and Takanawa were totally lost, the restoration of telephone service to pre-raid days is difficult but everything possible is being done for a speedy recovery. It is expected that by the end of the year telephone service in the metropolis will be more or less normal.

Repairs are being started to restore telephone communications for those who escaped damage of their telephones, first of all. Also some exchanges will be abolished and others will be incorporated into nearby exchanges as there are telephone subscribers with undamaged telephones in burnt out excharges and a great decrease of telephone subscribers in the different exchanges through loss of telephones by raids.

As a result of the rearrangement plan, the Sumida and Negishi Exchanges will be absorbed into the Asakusa Branch exchange, the Honjo and Joto Exchanges will be combined with the Asakusa exchange, Yotsuya will be swallowed up by the Yodobashi Exchange, Aoyama will merge with the Akasaka Exchange, Takanwa by the Osaki Exchange, Naniwa by the Kayaba Exchange and Haneda will be changed by October 15.

Also telephone number of subscribers of the Shiba, Mita, Kudan, Shitaya, Shibuya, Ebara, Nakano, Kanda, Otsuka, Komagome and Ikegami Exchange telephone numbers.

Notice of change of numbers will be sent from the telephone office to subscribers. No privileges or rights as to special numbers will be given. Also a telephone directory is being compiled as quickly as possible.

Kyoto Art Exhibit

An art exhibition, the first in the country since the termination of the war, will be held at the Kyoto Art Museum from November 21 till December 10. It will be under the auspices of the Kyoto Municipality. There will be four departments: Japanese painting, foreign-style painting, sculpture, and handicraft.

Britons to Discuss Atoms

Seventeen thousand scientific workers in Great Britain are organizing a deputation to Prime Minister Clement Attlee requesting that atomic energy should be used for industrial purposes and not for destruction according to a London report on Wednesday.

Russian Press Complains

Russian newspapers including the influential Pravda have been complaining that Nazis are alleged to be still occupying important jobs in the American occupation zones in Germany, according to a London report on Monday. It said that in the American occupied part of the Rhineland, 70-year-old Hans Kruch has been dismissed from his job as administrator for showing reluctance in getting rid of former Nazi officials.

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3,500 Fishing Unions Will Be Established

Federation to Be Inaugurated In Shizuoka; Needs of Fishermen Voiced

The inauguration of the Federation of Fishermen's Unions will be shortly held at Yaizu, Shizuoka-ken, with the presence of over 500 delegates from all fishing villages with the exception of those from Okinawa.

The central office of the federation will be located in Tokyo, and Haruji Tahara, former member of Parliament and prominent labor leader in fishing and agrarian circles, is the president of the newly organized federations. The committee meetings have been held in Tokyo for the past few weeks and the various plans were completed Wednesday evening.

"There are 3,000,000 fishermen in Japan and some 3,500 unions are going to be formed in various parts of the country. It is vitally important to organize this national 'bread-and-butter' industry for without fish the Japanese people cannot live," declared President Tahara following the successful organization of the central office for the federation.

Continuing, he pointed out that bureaucratic officials who had no knowledge of the fishing industry had managed the local unions in the prewar days. Therefore, he said, it is the first step to eliminate all these people from official posts.

"Today, Japanese fishermen catch fish all right. Nevertheless, they have to exchange their catches for rice due to the inadequate rice ration. Fishermen work hard day and night. They cannot live on the handful of rice rationed to them. If the officials correct this situation, we will be able to supply plenty of fish.

"Meanwhile, we are hoping to get manila hemp and American cotton for fishing nets. There is nothing like American cotton for nets, so we wish to make a plea on this particular point of the American authorities," stated Mr. Tahara.

Silk, tea and fish are the three important reparation goods in Japan, and the fishermen union leaders are expected to ask for permission to engage in deep sea fishing as well as the construction of larger fishing vessels which may be capable of sailing in rough waters.

Meanwhile, it was learned that the Union leaders are seriously considering pleas to found a fishermen's college for the purpose of improving fishing technics. The men who will improve the present fish canning industry, too.

LIBERAL LAWYERS ACTIVE

Draft Plans for Inhuguration of Political Movement

A group of lawyers headed by Kesaya Yamazaki, Tatsuji Fuse, Susumu Kamimura, Kanji Shindo and Toshio Kuribayashi, who were persecuted by the authorities concerned several years ago for their Bolshevik activities, has decided to start a new movement as a liberal organ, Domei reports.

After discussions on future plans on Tuesday, the following six demands to be made to the authorities concerned were agreed upon in view of the unlawful detention and outrageous actions taken by the police against political prisoners as well as the general public.

(1) Lawful relief of released political prisoners; (2) investigation and release of detailed political prisoners; (3) inquiry of infringement upon the people's rights; (4) investigation to find the police officials who have trampled upon human rights; (5) abolition of the various laws and regulations relating to the oppression of public rights, and (6) complete renovation of the judicial system.

SPORTS FOR GI's DECIDED

Also Inaugurating Vocational Training Program Shortly

American commanders will inaugurate extensive sports and vocational training program within the next few weeks, army authorities announced on October 7. Winter sports such as sledding and skating are included in the program.

Vocational studies which are expected to benefit men in preparing for civilian jobs later will not interfere with regular army training, the authorities said.

In additional to the regular program, many of the troops have been receiving instruction in fundamentals of the Japanese language as occupation aid.

Student's Movements At Mito, Ueno Schools Show Improvements

The two students' movements to remove the principals of the Mito Higher School and the Ueno Girls High School in Tokyo have improved and both are now under discussion. Three officials of the Education Ministery were dispatched to the Mito school to settle the affair while at the girls school the striking students have expressed their desire to return to the school as soon as possible after talks with several of their teachers. A meeting of the fourth-year class has been scheduled for Thursday followed by a parents' meeting the next day. At the Mito Higher School, however, more than half of the students are still staying away from school.

DR. MUTO SAVES GI'S LIFE

U.S. Officer Thanks Tohoku U. Hospital for Cooperation

Deep gratitude was expressed by Lieutenant-General Griswald to Dr. Muto, noted surgeon connected with the Tohoku Imperial University Hospital on Monday for his successful appendicitis operation on Henry G. Pearson, GI attached to the United States 14th Army Corps, according to a Domei report from Sendai.

When informed that Pearson's life had been saved by a Japanese doctor, Lieut.-Gen. Griswald immediately called at the Tohoku Imperial University. After extending his gratitude to Dr. Muto, the American officer inspected the hospital and its facilities. Seeing that the hospital was in dire need of medical facilities he issued an order for the immediate supplying of medicines and equipment. Among the supplies were included pencilin and sterilitzers.

Lieut.-Gen. Griswald also promised Dr. Muto that if the university hospital should be in need of additional medicines and supplies he would do everything possible to see that such facilities reached them.

Henry Pearson, the ailing American soldier, was stricken with appendicities immediately following his arrival in Sendai. When he was rushed to the Tohoku Imperial University hospital he was on the verge of death. Assisting Colonel Allen, chief medical officer of the American corps, Dr. Muto and other Japanese doctors were able to save the GI's life.

From Minamitorishima

The Taikai Maru carrying back 2,396 demobilized Japanese servicemen including 1,589 for the Army, 680 for the Navy and 127 workers in the service of the armed services from Minamitorishima Island is expected to enter Uraga Harbor on October 15. Among the demobilized servicemen there are 152 sick men including 98 for the Army, 51 for the Navy and one worker. The ashes of those who died there will also return.

SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE

The College, presently located at GORA will also resume work at its former premises, 85 Bluff, Yokohama.

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Friday 10-14

SILK INSPECTION NEEDED

45,000 Bales Awaiting Examination In Yokohama, Kobe

Materialization of the exportation of raw silk would make necessary the inspection of 45,000 bales of silk earmarked for export at the moment. Those bales had once undergone inspection already, but a considerable number of years having passed since, a fresh examination would be required, according to the Nippon Sangyo Keizai.

Accordingly, the paper anticipates that the two Government Raw Silk Examination Offices at Yokohama and Kobe are going to be reopened. For this purpose, the Cocoon Silk Bureau on October 8 invited the chiefs of the two Raw Silk Examination Offices and representatives of the Cocoon Silk Control Association to a conference at the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

The Yokohama Raw Silk Examination Office being at present under occupation by the Allied Forces, in the eventuality that it be possible to borrow part of the office space the headquarters would be established right there, and examination would be revived as samples would be sent to Okaya and Maebashi, where the equipment had been evacuated as a dispersion measure. Equipment of the Kobe office having been moved to Kyoto and Fukui, it is intended for the moment to place Kyoto in charge of the examination.

In this connection, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry is speeding up measures to revise the ministerial ordinances in order to revive the export silk control, abolishing the silk control for State requirements as enforced at present.

Kyoto Art Group

With the dual purpose of constructing a new Japan and to introduce the applied art industries characteristic of Kyoto, the Japan Technology and Fine Art Promotion Society has been organized in Kyoto, sponsored by Professor Motoye Kimura of Kyoto Imperial University, artists and others interested ceramics dyeing and lacquerware manufacturing industries.

Japan Bank Governor

It was erroneously reported in Tuesday's issue of this paper that Mr. Seiichiro Yanagida will be appointed Governor of the Bank of Japan. The new Governor is Eikichi Araki.

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD. should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

AMAH, experienced wanted for foreign ladies' household. Apply to Tokyo Central Post Office Box 393, stating former experience, salary expected, etc.

OFFICE boy-san, who can ride a bicycle, wanted by a newspaper company in Tokyo. Also telephone operator, (girl), with experience, preferably understanding some English. Please apply with personal history.
Apply Box 7, Nippon Times, Tokyo

STENOGRAPHER and typists wanted by large industrial firm in Tokyo. High salary offered.

Situation Wanted

YOUNG Japanese gentleman, graduated from St. Paul's College, Tokyo, with 18 years' experience as clerk in American newspaper company in Tokyo, wishes to offer his services as interpretor, secretary or typist in Allied Forces office between 4:30 p.m. and 8 p.m. Has good references.
Apply Box 30, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Exchange

WANTED foodstuffs in exchange for attractive ladies' kimono, and haori (for 15 year old girl) and 'hakoseko'.
Apply Box 41, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED Burberry raincoat, in exchange for attractive lady's kimono. Apply Box 26, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Rent

HOUSE for rent in Karuizawa if complete with furniture including stove, wood, kitchen etc. bought. Apply House 1098, Karuizawa, near Police Station.

JAPANESE house, 7 rooms, all arranged in foreign style, with complete furniture, attractive garden. Welcome war correspondent of Allied Forces.
Apply Box 38, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

SMALL office room or Japanese room, without furniture, in Kyobashi, Shiba or Kojimachi. Will pay good rent.
Apply Box 44, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

CINE Kodak for 16mm film. Camera F 1.9 with projector in first class condition.
Apply Box 39, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

FURS: Mink skins, dyed and natural color, for coats, rugs, etc.
Apply Box 32, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

INDIAN curry powder, pickles, canned provision, woollen blankets, leather shoes, watches, Japanese kimono, obi, etc. Apply V. B. Sheth, Tokyo-to Kitatama-gun, Mitaka-machi, Mure No. 343. (5 minutes from Inokashira Koten Station).

JAPANESE typewriter, made by Nippon Typewriter Co., almost new, "Bannoki", for immediate sale.
Apply Box 35, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

KAWAI'S small size, upright piano, with 67 keys. Good condition.
Apply Box 37, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LADIES' shoes (black, white and sandal), including 9½ mon and also 9 mon, gentlemen's white shirts, three white (used), and two black—brand new; spare G. E. Mazda lamp (brand new) for Eastman motion picture projector; music notes, operatic aria collection, published in Germany, for immediate sale.
Apply Box 47, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

NARDIN pocket watch gold case chronometer type.
Apply Box 40, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RUBBERIZED raincoat, brand new, color grey, for immediate sale.
Apply Box 36, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

300 English books, fiction, travel, biography, etc. Mostly new, for sale in Yokohama in one lot.
Apply Box 49, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TWO-SEATER Ford V8 1936 and black woolen material coat, fur-lined with fur collar, in Karuizawa. Bedroom set: 1 double bed, small bedside table, big cupboard with mirror, canape, two arm chairs Louis XV, in Yokohama. To best offer.
Apply Box 43, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

COAL stoves, large number, wanted immediately. Will pay good price. Apply Box 24, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

DAILY copies of Nippon Times published from 7 December 1941 to present date for educational purposes.
Apply Box 50, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GRAMOPHONES, records, radio-gramophones, accordions, pianos, organs, electric shavers, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigerators, etc. Office hours 2:00 to 4:30 p.m. Rhythm-Sha, 2 Jimbocho Nichome, Kanda, Tokyo.

LADY'S strong shoes, size 5 with low or medium heels, wanted by air raid sufferer. Reply stating price etc.
Apply Box 33, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MOSQUITO net, carpet, small table, shoes for 10 year old boy in good condition, reasonable price, if desired willing to exchange for foodstuff.
Apply to Tokyo, Central Post Office Box 393, Tokyo.

NEW or used standard typewriter (Underwood, Remington) immediately. Also rolling iron. Willing to pay a reasonable price. Apply Box 271, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RUBBER hot water bottle, American made. Also two suit cases.
Apply Box 42, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter, Underwood preferable, new or slightly used machine will be accepted. Apply Box 214, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED to buy house in Yokohama.
Apply Box 48, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ZEISS Ikon, 6 X 9cm. Film pack, compur rapid, Tessar 4.5 or similar camera.
Apply Box 46, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

UNIVERSITY graduate, wishes to teach Japanese conversation to American officers at their residence from 5 p.m. Also service available as a interpreter, translater and adviser.
Apply Box 42, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction Wanted

JAPANESE gentleman wishes to learn English conversation, six hours per week at least, with foreigner who understand some Japanese, preferable, living near by Tokaido line, between Tokyo and Atami. Please state particulars.
Apply Box 45, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

General

M. OGAWA, optometrist. Eyes tested and glasses fitted. English spoken. Office hour: 9 a.m.—3 p.m. Room 331, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., Phone (23) 1685.

GENERAL Information Service Bureau. Marunouchi Building, Room 329. Telephone 23-5068.

MIMI Bluette (Ruby Saito). Kindly address all communications to Box 18, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TRANSLATION Service, commercial, industrial, scientific and cultural, Japanese into English. Apply Nippon Honyaku Kyokai, Teidai Seimon-mae-dori, 20 Hongo 6-chome, Hongo-ku, Tokyo. Phone: Koishikawa 1773.

TYPEWRITING copy job will be accepted. Apply H. Fukuda, 9-go-kan, Aoyama Apartment house, 1, Onden 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

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SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1945

The Psychology of Bewilderment

Do the Japanese people realize they have been beaten? ask the victorious Allies with obvious dissatisfaction. And well may their dissatisfaction be understood. For so many of the Japanese surround the members of the occupation forces with bland smiles and presumptuous cordiality, as if welcoming a friendly sight-seeing junket, while others seem brazenly to take it for granted that normal commercial and social intercourse can soon be established between Japan and the rest of the world. Still other Japanese seem to show no great hurry in complying with the demands of the Allies, apparently assuming that things can be leisurely fixed up as between friends. Don't these Japanese realize that we are here on a grim, serious business to punish and reform a bitter enemy with whom we have until just recently been engaged in deadly combat? is the exasperated complaint of the Allied occupation personnel. Don't mistake our courtesy and innate decent behavior for friendliness or soft-headed leniency, they warn.

Do the Japanese people realize they have been beaten? is likewise the dismayed query of the thoughtful Japanese leaders. For despite the fact that the country is in a most desperate state of near-collapse, the farmers are dilly-dallying in sending their produce to the starving cities, the industrialists are leisurely making elaborate paper plans for an over-ambitious long-range reconversion program, the discharged munitions factory workers are gawking around to find ways of spending their bonanza wartime earnings and liberal severance pay before settling down to search for new jobs, the officials are busily carrying on their petty jealous inter-office intrigues and jurisdictional disputes, and the politicians are lavishly ladling out the usual blarney to their constituencies. Don't these people realize that Japan has been defeated, that Japan is seriously injured, that heroic effort is needed to reshape the whole of Japanese life on a drastically reformed design if the nation is to be saved?

The answer to the question is that the Japanese people do realize that they have been defeated. The very conduct which gives rise to the doubts of both the Allied and the Japanese critics, paradoxically enough, will be found on deeper analysis to be a sure sign of the consciousness of defeat on the part of the Japanese people, a consciousness which has come upon them so powerfully and so suddenly as to leave them too stunned and bewildered to take any logical line of action. The implications of defeat are too big for the Japanese to comprehend intellectually; the emotional shock of defeat has been so great as to leave the Japanese people too benumbed to show any marked signs of sorrow or resentment; but underneath it all there is an overwhelming if not consciously recognized sense of defeat. It is this bewilderment and dazed surprise, rather than an intransigeant refusal to admit defeat, which is causing the Japanese to act in such an abnormally inconsistent and irresponsible manner as to invite misinterpretation. To put it in the crude vernacular, the blow of defeat has made the Japanese people so slap-happy and punch-drunk that they are acting silly.

To be sure, there are individual exceptions. Some of the cordiality toward the Allied personnel is consciously motivated by the fawning desire to ingratiate oneself in the favor of the powerful. Much of it is the spontaneous expression of genuine welcome on the part of the not unsubstantial portion of the Japanese public which had even during the war secretly approved of the ideals of the Allies. Some of the failure to tackle the tasks of reconstruction is the natural reaction and relaxation of spirit following the end of an unpopular war in which onerous tasks were too rigorously and compulsorily imposed. But the greater part of the puzzling conduct of the Japanese people is due to bewilderment.

Too puzzled to know what to do, the people are drifting aimlessly, following the path of least resistance. The war was a bad dream which they want to forget by pretending that they can slip right back to the easy habits of the good old days before the war. Buckling down to the grim task of cleaning up the mess which the war has left in its wake is too unpleasant a reminder of the nightmare they have been through. They would prefer to close their eyes and ignore the fact that the war had ever occurred. This phychological flight from reality is a sure sign that in their subconscious minds the Japanese are pursued by an overwhelming sense of defeat. All they want to do is to drift along as if nothing had ever happened, to find distraction from their morbid mood by clutching at any fleeting amusement. They have lost their pride, their hopes, their ambition, and their sense of responsibility, because their old world has crashed down around them.

If Japan is to be saved, the Japanese people must be made to snap out of the spirit of defeatism and the feeling of futility born of desperation. They must be made to see that there is a chance for the resurrection of Japan on the pattern of peace and democracy, a resurrection to a new type of national life of far more worth than the type of life the nation had been leading before. But for this resurrection to take place, the people must deal with the Allies with a greater sense of sober responsibility, and the people must throw themselves into the task of reconstruction with a crusading fervor.

Among the true leaders of the country there is the proper vision, and even among the masses there are significant stirrings of a new life. But there are still too many people who are aimlessly wandering about in a daze. Undoubtedly time will effect a natural cure, but the nation's present crisis admits of no delay. A national campaign to arouse the people from their present aberrations is urgently needed. The psychology of bewilderment may be a natural and inevitable consequence of defeat, but for their own salvation the Japanese must snap out of it as soon as possible.

U.S. RED CROSS CLUB OPENS

Former Home of Bankers Association Turned Into GI Club

With the opening on Wednesday of the first American Red Cross Club in Tokyo, the Yank G.I. and his allied brethren, moved into an atmosphere of oriental rugs, crystal chandeliers, mahogany panelling and gold clocks. For the three-story brick club building, former home of the Tokyo Bankers Association, has for nearly 30 years been sacred to the plush-lined tread of Mitsuis and Mitsubishis as they gathered to decide the weighty financial problems of the Japanese Empire. Today it echoed to the boot-shed feet of G.I. Joes as they decided whether to have "another cuppa coffee or go reada book."

Open were reading, writing and game rooms, lounges, checking service, barber shop, field director's office and the all-important snack-bar, with library, ping-pong and music rooms and little theater to follow soon.

To Create Livestock Section

The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, which is planning to dissolve the House Bureau, on Tuesday decided to create the Livestock Section to take over affairs concerning the regarding of houses. Accordingly revisions were made in the regulations concerning the organization of the same ministry and appointment of the chief of the new section was announced The tasks of the new section will be sanitation and castration of horses, enforcement of the law governing horse-shoe makers and other matters.

Saigon Nabs 900 Japanese

Allied authorities in Saigon have rounded up some 900 members of the Japanese gestapo and paraded them before the United Kingdom, Australian and Dutch prisoners of war who pointed out those guilty of war crimes, according to a New Delhi report on Wednesday.

Governor Going to Rangoon

The Governor General of Burma will shortly return to Rangoon to set up civil administration in Burma, according to a joint announcement made in New Delhi and London on Monday.

JAPANESE 'JEKYL-HYDE' NATURE EXPLAINED BY RESIDENT HERE

Two Great Forces Go Back Far Into History—All Roots of Fanatic Group Must Be Removed

By ELIZABETH KILBURN

Elizabeth Kilburn has been a resident in Japan for more than 25 years. She is a member of the American Methodist Mission Board. During the war she was interned and was released on August 15.—Editor.

Many of our service men have expressed utter surprise and they are unable to believe in the sincerity of the sudden and complete change that has come over Japan. As one officer expressed it: "We have seen with our own eyes that one day the Japanese Army men were fighting like tigers and were bragging that every man, woman, and child would fight to defend their country to the last man, and then within twenty-four hours the men laid down their arms and when the American army came into Japan they found nothing but 'lambs.' Now no large group of human being could possibly change so rapidly. The only way we can explain it is that they are all two-faced—it is just some trick."

"Yes," I answered, "I can fully understand your utter bewilderment and suspicions. It is the first time in the history of the world that anything like this has ever happened. But those of us who have watched the religious, social and political trends in Japan for many years at first hand, are not only not surprised but we knew that peace could only come in this way in Japan—or not at all until the nation be wiped out completely. Remember this condition represents or reveals not two faces but two forces." No doubt there are others in the U.S. and Great Britain who are puzzled over this situation, those who would sincerely wish to know the truth about the matter so that they could understand this enigma.

These two great forces mentioned above go far back in Japanese history, but since I do not wish to make this a comprehensive article, we will start with the Russo-Japanese War. Japan startled the world by winning in this war and because of this victory, not because of her unique art, culture and history, she was recognized as an up and coming world power and put among the first-class nations. This made the militarists very proud and satisfied with themselves and gave them great prestige here in this country. The Japanese people however, are innately an artisic and also a progressive thinking people. They began to be intensely interested in other things coming in from the West.

New Trends Take Shape

New social, political, financial, scientific and religious trends began to take up their attention and then too, universal education swept through the country. Strong leaders like Saito, Nitobe, Kagawa and many others were coming to the front with suggestions for developing the country so that it could in fact be counted upon as a great nation. This progressive group became larger and larger as members of the Imperial Family went over to England for their education and those interested in science, religion, politics, higher and new business methods went to America to study.

The members of this group including the leaders became so busy and interested in these other things that the militarists were sadly neglected and their glory was gradually diminishing. They became restless and started looking around for some way that they could come into the limelight again. They were turning toward Germany for their education and inspiration. Here the Army learned about modern warfare and about Germany's plan to make herself the 'big stick' in Europe. This gave them a wonderful idea, 'Japan must become the boss nation in the East.' They knew no other way to do this except through military force. There were other urges too that were driving them on that I cannot deal with in this article.

History Would Be Different

This 'grand idea' was not formulated, at least it did not come to the surface, until after they had made an easy penetration into Manchuria. If they had only stopped there, world history would have been so very different for every thinking person realized Japan's need for an outlet and also the necessity for her to build a wall against the Russian advance into the East. They tried to get their plans for all Asia across to the Emperor and the leaders but failed. A fanatic group of young officers made a 'blood contract' among themselves that at all costs they would force their plans through. They declared that the Emperor's advisors (Important Note: The word 'Emperor' in this paper has a very different meaning from our concept of Emperor as it has been built up through history by our knowledge of the Roman and Russian Emperors, for example. It means 'Sacred Father' whom they willingly obey rather than an imperialistic commander.) who surrounded him were the block that must be broken through, so they ordered that these men like Dan, Saito, Takahashi, etc. be assassinaed. The last group of assassinations took place on the memorable day of February 26, 1936, known here as 'Ni' ni roku jiken'. A revolution on a large scale was planned including the blowing up of newspaper offices, banks, etc. that represented opposing groups. At that time the Emperor had letters dropped down on the soldiers that were carrying out these orders, commanding them to stop as this was absolutely against his own wishes.

They stopped at that time, but the revolution went on beginning with a mock trial, until the group of military fanatics did get complete control. It is necessary to remember that the Japanese Navy men, many of them, strongly opposed the plan. Then followed a military regime that made it necessary for all progressive thinking peoples to just sit by and wait while their military leaders went ahead with their plans. I know it is difficult for those who have never lived under such a regime in this particular country to see why it was 'necessary' but I cannot stop to discuss that point here.

Kept Ruler in Ignorance

These fanatics put the Emperor on a very high pedestal and tried to force every one to believe that he was so sacred he could not be bothered with worldly affairs. We can easily understand why. They wanted him to be above all the worldly unpleasant problems that would come up. In this way they kept him in ignorance of things that he as Emperor should have known, because those at the top knew what his true attitude was, and did not want him to oppose. These two powerful groups represent the two forces, first the progressive, we might say representing certain groups in the former civil government having been on top, and then the fanatic military group getting on top and holding down with an iron-bound grasp the other group.

The above two groups represent active forces but in order to understand the situation thoroughly we must mention a third group which until stirred up represents a passive force. Because of its size and tremendous possibilities for strengthening either of these two forces, it must be reckoned with. This group includes all those who are not interested in politics nor in much of anything else but to get enough to eat and a place for their family to sleep. They are so busy with the struggle for existance that they would have no time for anything else even if they were interested. This includes the majority of the industrial workers and farmers, those who actually till the ground. They are those who, when government changes come, go with the ruling government without questioning. They are the 'sheep' and just obey explicitly whatever they are told to do without thinking whether it is right or wrong. During the war they thought of course they were serving their Emperor and were innocent as far as those two great divisions in their country were concerned. These people almost all of them, are fatalists and in almost all emergencies they use the Japanese phrase 'Shikata ga nai' which means 'it just can't be helped'. One thing they are sure of, however, is that they love their Emperor. We find this group in every country, but it is especially large in Japan because the primary and secondary school educational systems were based on the German system.

The Emperor's Appeal

The night before the 15th of August every man, woman and child was notified that their Emperor would speak to them over the radio. Never in the 2,600 years of their country's history had he communicated directly with them before. Every one in Japan had been told by the military leaders that they would have to fight to the very last man, woman and child for their country, that the Navy was hiding waiting for the grand victorious battle at the end, that the plan was to decoy the enemy into the country and then the army was already to destroy them and a glorious peace would follow. They were told that only patience was needed, everything would surely come out all right. The people in the meantime had experienced terrible bombings and each and every one faced being either blown to pieces or roasted alive, for no one knew when his neighborhood would get it next.

When the 'followers' in the country were told that they were to hear their Emperor's voice they had no other thought but that it was to be a call for them to face till death this supreme emergency of their country. The educated, progressive group hoped against hope that this was the time that the Emperor would take things in his own hands and save the day in another way. Some few had heard things that could not be completely hidden so they guessed or in some way found out the true state of affairs. Then the great moment came; never in the history of any nation was there such a tense moment as this. The utter astonishment of the 'followers' could not possibly be understood by anyone who had not lived in Japan for many years. At first they were stunned, then some of them as would naturally be expected, disbelieved, they thought it was all a hoax, all false. The most difficult the history of any nation was there such a tense moment as this! The utter astonishment of the 'followers' could not possibly be understood by anyone who had not lived in Japan for many years. At first they were stunned, then some of them, as would naturally be expected, disgroup to get it across to was the the army and navy and especially to the 'sheep' in these groups. They had been injected with the poison in such large doses that it was utterly impossible for them to believe. This unbelief was such a serious problem that the Emperor actually had to send a written Rescript with the Imperial Seal on it to the commanding officers before even they would believe the truth.

The people in general began to wake up to the fact, as the truth began to filter out to them, that they were going to live and what was more, that their high military officers whom they had trusted implicitly, had actually not only been been deceiving them but also their Emperor! Now they learned that to live would not be dishonorable at all but it was the thing they had to do because their Emperor wished it. Furthermore, they and all the others began to see that the Emperor had decided to take a most difficult path, one of great humility, which from the people's point of view would be worse for him than death and he was taking this road voluntarily in order to save their lives—because he loved them. As one of my dear Japanese friends expressed it: "From that very moment the Emperor came down from a position high up in the skies—far, far away and became the real Father of our nation." There was probably not a dry eye in Japan while he was speaking and even now, more than a month later, we cannot mention the subject without bringing tears to the eyes of both men and women. The intelligent, progressive group of people feel a great relief and joy for the moment that they had been waiting for had come. They feel even grateful to America and wish to cooperate in every way to bring about the conditions that they had been visioning before the fanatic group of militarists got their death-grip on their country. One big business man who has suffered greatly at the hands of this groups said to us, "Our war here in Japan has not really been against America but against militarism—and our war will not be finished until every vestige of it has been routed out of this country!"

Those in both of these groups who have finally come to believe the truth have let out the full force of their anger against the military leaders who have duped them, and worse yet, who have deceived their Emperor. Of course, there are some 'die-hards' who still cannot believe that their former leaders could be be so wicked. But the great majority of the people of all classes are now very anxious that the former military clique shall not get on top again under any circumstances.

Close Contacts With Japan

We have had very close contacts with the Japanese during these years we have lived and worked here and these friends during the last month have been opening up their hearts to us in an amazingly free way, so that we have been able to get to the very heart of things.

One of my Japanese friends recently explained why the people look so 'calm and peaceful'. "One reason is because they are really subdued. They have been made to feel humiliated and ashamed after hearing the truth as to the methods used by the militarists in carrying out their plans." Another Japanese said:

"Another important thing to understand is that the gentlemanly attitude of the majority of the forces of occupation has much to do with the attitude of the Japanese. I think that the Allied Forces have been showing a real example of how the conqueror should act toward the conquered. If only they had been shown this before they made such terrible mistakes in China and in the Philippines!"

There is one thing we must do and that is to get all the 'sheep' over to the side of peace. Our government has been most wise in their policy of leaving the Emperor, and on the whole, the occupation of our troops has moved smoothly and difficult problems wisely solved. We only hope there will be no change in the attitudes and methods of administration. The greatest problem now to solve is getting houses for tens of thousands of homeless people before the winter comes and seeing that they are able to eat. History has proven that human 'sheep' can be easily led by kindness and sympathetic understanding, but on the other hand, when freezing and starving they might become ferocious tigers.

In closing I will tell two very interesting stories that will throw sidelights on situations in the army that I had not known before. The oldest son of one of our Christian families had been called to the army. He had been in the large camp near Kofu, training for active service when on the 15th of August he and the other young privates in the troop heard the Emperor's voice commanding total surrender. After it was over they shouted 'Banzai' and in a body left the camp for home. When their superior officer tried to stop them they refused to obey saying. 'We are obeying our Emperor's voice, not yours!" The young man himself told this story to two of the members of our family here.

A group of the fanatic militarists when they heard their Emperor's command for complete surrender, believing that the Imperial Rescript was false, and probably encouraged by their superior officers, were not stunned but stirred into action. One group, the night before the Rescript was to be given over the radio, planning to steal the 'false Rescript' surrounded the Emperor's Palace. General Tanaka, after two hours of mediation and self-reflection, decided on the course he should take. He rushed over to the Emperor's Palace and stopped the officers, but not before they had already killed the head of the Imperial Guards. Four of these officers then and there committed suicide. This came out in General Tanaka's confession just before his death when he committed 'harakiri'. Another group of officers determined that the occupation forces would not land without opposition on their part. No doubt, through the national secret service department, Prince Takamatsu, brother of the Emperor, was informed of this. He in person went to the scene of the action, faced the men and called upon them to return and give up their plan. When they argued that the Rescript was not the will of the Emperor, he answered that if any of them did not believe it to be the truth, they could come with him and the Emperor would himself tell them to their faces that it was true. They bowed their heads as they finally had to believe.

What thousands of Christians here have prayed for and millions of others have, down deep in their hearts, been waiting for, has actually taken place, e.g., the complete downfall of that fanatic military group. We must not stop until all roots have been removed. Only the Japanese people themselves know where these roots are, only they can really accomplish a clean job. It is up to the Americans to permit them to do this by stepping lightly and wisely on a crushed people, and to help them to become strong enough to wipe out every vestage of devastating militarism here in Japan.

ANCIENT POETS OF JAPAN SAW DIVINITY IN NATURE'S OBJECTS

Mental Approach To This Subject Differs Somewhat From Peoples of Western Nations

By S. T.

I

The attitude of Japan toward Nature is different from that of the West. While the Westerners are passionately fond of its greatness, mystery and freedom, the Japanese try to appreciate Nature inspired by a devoted attachment. The love of Nature in Japan has developed in keeping with the gradual progress of Japanese culture. Our mythology indicates that our remote ancestors looked upon Nature as the manifestation of God. The legendary accounts recorded in the Kojiki and the Nihon Shoki are explicitly expressive of the divinity of Nature and the indivisibility of man and Nature. The classical literature of Japan, too, lays stress on the conception that Nature is the handiwork of God. Even in these days of modern scientific knowledge we still cherish the ancient belief that man and Nature have sprang up from one and the same source.

In the Nihon Shoki is found this interesting line: "All trees and grass speak." It informs us that our ancient people thought that some animals or plants had once been the ancestors of certain human tribes. It is significant that the same volume mentions that a yata-garasu (eight-footed raven) was rewarded for a noble deed performed by it, and that a clan of Kuzuno to the north of Kyoto had descended from it. Curiously enough, there exists a yata-garasu shrine in the precincts of the Shimokamo Shrine in Kyoto, which can be considered a relic of primitive totemism in this country.

The Mannyoshu—a collection of old poems compiled in the Nara period—delightfully clarifies the view of Nature of ancient Japan. In this anthology there are some verses of the Mannyo period, that is, of the remote past, which not only praise the miracles of Gods extant in Nature, but also give hints that originally trees and grass had the power of speech having been blessed with divine souls. According to the Mannyo poets, Nature, vernal rain, the cuckoo, the moon, autumn winds, etc., can understand the feelings of human heart. They say that man should not remain gratified by showing only compassion to creatures and objects of Nature; it will not be sufficient for him to visualize the positions of the cricket, the tree leaf and the plum blossom in the order of things; but he must envision that the cricket is awaiting the autumn night with joy, that the tree leaf is aware of human compassion, and that the plum blossom, yearning for its master, is keeping an all-night vigil. The Mannyo poets developed this mental approach, because they came to the conclusion that man must always exhibit a friendly sympathy toward the numerous creatures and objects inhabiting the universe. This approximation was further refined and elevated by the subsequent poets whose compositions are to be found in the Kokinshu and the Shin Kokinshu.

Change in Mental Approach

From the poems of the Mannyoshu one can clearly recognize that the ancient poets of Japan saw the mark of divinity in natural objects and detected in them the shadows of human phenomena. Since they perceived the objectivity of Nature, they began to take notice of the distinction between it, God and man. But as they saw nothing beyond that part of Nature which was familiar to them, they were not able to take comprehensive view of the supreme grandeur of the universe. For example, they seldom sang in praise of mighty and solemn aspects of Nature, such as lightning, thunder, storm or tempest. This limitation was due to the fact that, as they lived in ages of comparative peace and quietude, they became subconsciously inclined to extol Nature as the source of tranquillity and harmony. Later on, however, when the people began to distinguish between God, man and natural objects, there occurred a change in the mental approach which discerned the truth of oneness in the three, as well divisibility in them.

The assimilation of Chinese culture by Japan has caused our view of Nature to absorb certain traits of the continent. For instance, the practice of erecting ryu-gu (dragon's palace) and tatsu-no-ike (dragon's pond). When laying out a garden, we build in it a "shumisen," an imaginary Buddhist mountain supposed to stand in the center of the universe. This custom has come from China. The Nihon Shoki refers to it in a paragraph describing the twentieth year of the Empress Suiko's reign. In old China, there was an elegant custom of holding "gokusui-no-yen" (hill-side banquets). Such banquets were originally intended to enjoy the beauties of Nature. This continental trait of viewing Nature was also brought over to Japan, as gathered from its mention in the Nihon Shoki in connection with the reign of the Emperor Kenso. In the Kaifusoh, which is a collection of one hundred and tenwty Chinese poems composed by sixty-four Japanese men of rank, among whom we find the name of the Emperor Kohbûn, there are some descriptive landscape poems composed in the continental style of appreciating Nature. All these facts go to show that Japan expanded the fold of its view of Nature by blending it with the best of China.

Influenced by Buddhism

In the Nara age, our view of Nature came to be influenced by the conceptions of Buddhism. Then toward the beginning of the Heian period, when Bishop Yeshin propagated the thought of Buddhist paradise, a new outlook was added to our way of admiring things of beauty and of culture. The thought of Buddhist paradise reflected in poetry and in the construction of gardens of court nobles. The Ryojin Hisho, a book of poems, is full of this thought. After that, swayed by the Heian aristocratic way of elegant life and living, our view of Nature took a turn for esteeming delicately graceful things. Lady Seisho-nagon in her Makura-no Soshi (Pillow Diary) says: "Everything small is most beautiful." This sense of seeing beauty in small, delicate objects was the characteristic of the view of Nature in the Heian period. The poems of the Heian noblemen contained in the Kokinshu as a rule deal with dainty subjects pleasing to the sense, such as tiny birds, flowers, mild moonbeams or chirpings of insects. In them one can seldom see those perspectives of mountains and rivers so prominent in the Mannyoshu. The waka (thirty-one-syllable verses) composed by the Heian nobles mostly refer to spring and autumn, and the elegance of that time followed a mellowed course extremely susceptible to the charm and grace of these two seasons.

It cannot be denied that although the Heian aristocracts appreciated small and slender objects, their objects, their observation, surpassing the limit of delicateness, became keen and minute—a mode of observation which they termed mono-no-aware, or sympathetic perception of various delicate moods of Nature through intuition. On seeing a peach tree with many young twigs on it, Lady Seishoh-nagon in her Makura-no-Soshi said: "One twig is blue, and another deeper blue and as charming as the su-bb (sappanwood)." Such ability to distinguish grades of aestheticism was never seen in the previous ages.

(To Be Continued)